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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/741,797	12/19/2003	Thomas E. Creamer	BOC9-2003-0111US1 (1082-1)	5601
7590	12/13/2005			EXAMINER
Steven M. Greenberg, Esquire Christopher & Weisberg, P.A. Suite 2040 200 East Las Olas Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301			TIEU, BINH KIEN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2643	
DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/741,797	CREAMER ET AL.
	Examiner BINH K. TIEU	Art Unit 2643

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 October 2005.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-6 and 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Scherer (US. Pat. #: 6,411,692) in view of Florida Citizens or Wisconsin or Digital launches industry, *all above references were cited in the previous Office Action*), and further in view of Hanson (US Pat. #: 6,016,336).

Regarding claim 1, Scherer teaches a system for providing caller information to called party via standard data field comprising the steps of:  
receiving a telephone call from a service subscriber over a PSTN in (see figures);

identifying the service subscriber through identifying information received externally to the telephone call in (see col.8, col.10, lines 62-65, col.12, col.14, lines 28-36, col.23 "Example 1" and so forth; and

storing on a database through which external information can be retrieved, information including name, SSN, address and so forth;

retrieving service information for a service subscribed to by the subscriber based upon the identifying information;

Scherer fails to teach modifying a term of a subscription or renewing a subscription if payment can be provided, even though note payment information can be stored for car rentals and so forth.

Florida citizens are now able to renew vehicle registration via telephone wherein users can renew a service including vehicle registration or driving licenses if payment can be provided in the form of a check.

Wisconsin is set to jump on the credit card bandwagon teaches a communication system wherein motorist would be able to renew a service by dialing a toll-free number and providing payment through MasterCard or Visa or a debit card in (see disclosure).

Digital teaches a communication service wherein a debit card service can be purchased and renewed as long as payment can be provided, which in this case would be a credit card. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of either primary reference into that of Scherer thus making it possible to extend or renew services without having to go the service provider in

person, saving transportation cost, providing convenience and to able to use desired service before/after expiration.

It should be also noticed that Scherer, Florida, Wisconsin and Digital, all in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN. However, Hanson teaches business telephone system 110 of Figure 7 wherein switch and call distributor 30 (col.2, lines 66-67) receives identifying information from ID database 20 which is externally to said received telephone call to identifying the caller (col.6, lines 36-47) for a purpose of determining whether there is any usage history of the caller.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN, as taught by Hanson, into view of any combination of Sherer and Florida, Wisconsin or Digital in order to eliminate directing caller to select from one of several menu options and/or layers.

Regarding claims 2-4, the combination including Scherer renders obvious the ability to retrieve name and address information from any database in any network environment in (see figs., cols. 7-12).

Regarding claims 5-6, the combination renders obvious the ability to renew or extend a service term.

Regarding claim 8, Scherer teaches a system for providing caller information to called party via standard data field comprising the steps of:

receiving a telephone call from a service subscriber over a PSTN in (see figures);

identifying the service subscriber through identifying information received externally to the telephone call in (see col. 8, col. 10 lines 62-65, col. 12, col. 14 lines 28-36, col. 23 "Example 1" and so forth; and

storing on the dataset through which external information can be retrieved, information including credit card information.

retrieving service information for a service subscribed by the service subscriber it taught by Scherer.

Scherer fails to teach modifying a term of a subscription or renewing a subscription if payment can be provided, even though note payment information can be stored for car rentals and so forth.

13/3, \*/3 teaches a Florida citizens now able to renew vehicle registration via telephone wherein users can renew a service including vehicle registration or driving licenses if payment can be provided in the form of a check.

24/3, \*/9 teaches a communication system wherein motorist would be able to renew a service by dialing a toll-free number and providing payment through MasterCard or Visa or a debit card in (see disclosure).

29/3 teaches a communication service wherein a debit card service can be purchased and renewed as long as payment can be provided, which in this case would be a credit card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of either secondary reference into that of Scherer thus making it possible to extend or renew services without having to go the service provider in

person, saving transportation cost, providing convenience and to able to use desired service before/after expiration.

It should be also noticed that Scherer, Florida, Wisconsin and Digital, all in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN. However, Hanson teaches business telephone system 110 of Figure 7 wherein switch and call distributor 30 (col.2, lines 66-67) receives identifying information from ID database 20 which is externally to said received telephone call to identifying the caller (col.6, lines 36-47) for a purpose of determining whether there is any usage history of the caller.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN, as taught by Hanson, into view of any combination of Sherer and Florida, Wisconsin or Digital in order to eliminate directing caller to select from one of several menu options and/or layers.

Regarding claims 9-11, the combination including Scherer renders obvious the ability to retrieve name and address information from any database in any network environment in (see figs., cols. 7-12).

Regarding claims 12-13, the combination renders obvious the ability to renew or extend a service term based on cited secondary references.

4. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards et al. (US Pat# 6,744,877) in view of in view of 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, K/4 (*all references were also previously cited*), and further in view of Hanson (US Pat. #: 6,016,336).

Regarding claim 1, Edwards teaches an enterprise application system or service management system in (see fig.4, fig.6, fig.11, col.10, lines 25-30, col.11, lines 30-45, col.12, lines 27-40, col. 7, line 57 - col.18, line 8, col.20, lines 33-53, col.25, lines 30-50), comprising: establishing a telephone call with a service subscriber over a PSTN; receiving identifying information with the telephone call to identify the subscriber; correlating the identifying information with the telephone call to identify the subscriber; retrieving service information for a service subscribed by the subscriber and managing or providing services accordingly.

Edwards fails to teach being able to extend services or renew services using a telephone network.

13/3, k/3 teaches a Florida citizens now able to renew vehicle registration via telephone wherein users can renew a service including vehicle registration or driving licenses if payment can be provided in the form of a check.

24/3, \*/9 teaches a communication system wherein motorist would be able to renew a service by dialing a toll-free number and providing payment through MasterCard or Visa or a debit card in (see disclosure).

29/3 teaches a communication service wherein a debit card service can be purchased and renewed as long as payment can be provided, which in this case would be a credit card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of either secondary reference into that of Scherer thus making it possible to extend or renew services without having to go the service provider in person, saving transportation cost, providing convenience and to able to use desired service before/after expiration.

It should be also noticed that Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4, all in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN. However, Hanson teaches business telephone system 110 of Figure 7 wherein switch and call distributor 30 (col.2, lines 66-67) receives identifying information from ID database 20 which is externally to said received telephone call to identifying the caller (col.6, lines 36-47) for a purpose of determining whether there is any usage history of the caller.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN, as taught by Hanson, into view of any combination of Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4 in order to eliminate directing caller to select from one of several menu options and/or layers.

Regarding claims 2-4, the combination teaches being able to query a database for pertinent and would be obvious to use any conventionally known database system.

Regarding claims 5-6, the combination renders obvious the ability to extend or renew services.

Regarding claim 7, Edwards teaches a Service management system in (see fig.6, fig. 14) comprising of a name resolution unit communicatively linked to a database (see col. 17 lines 58-col. 18 line 8, col. 20), an enterprise application and a service logic associated with the enterprise application.

Edwards fails to teach being able to renew or extend a service over a telephony network.

13/3, \*/3 teaches a Florida citizens now able to renew vehicle registration via telephone wherein users can renew a service including vehicle registration or driving licenses if payment can be provided in the form of a check.

24/3, \*/9 teaches a communication system wherein motorist would be able to renew a service by dialing a toll-free number and providing payment through MasterCard or Visa or a debit card in (see disclosure).

29/3 teaches a communication service wherein a debit card service can be purchased and renewed as long as payment can be provided, which in this case would be a credit card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of either secondary reference into that of Edwards thus making it possible to extend or renew services without having to go the service provider in person, saving transportation cost, providing convenience without having to invest in expensive equipment such as a computer and to able to use desired service before/after expiration.

It should be also noticed that Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4, all in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN. However, Hanson teaches business telephone system 110 of Figure 7 wherein switch and call distributor 30 (col.2, lines 66-67) receives identifying information from ID database 20 which is externally to said received telephone call to identifying the caller (col.6, lines 36-47) for a purpose of determining whether there is any usage history of the caller.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN, as taught by Hanson, into view of any combination of Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4 in order to eliminate directing caller to select from one of several menu options and/or layers.

Regarding claim 8, Edwards teaches an enterprise application system or service management system in (see fig.4, fig.6, fig.11, col.10, lines 25-30, col.11, lines 30-45, col.12, lines 27-40, col.17, line 57 - col.18, line 8, col.20, lines 33-53, col.25, lines 30-50) comprising:  
establishing a telephone call with a service subscriber over a PSTN;  
receiving identifying information with the telephone call to identify the subscriber;  
correlating the identifying information with the telephone call to identify the subscriber;  
retrieving service information for a service subscribed by the subscriber and managing or providing services accordingly.

Edwards fails to teach being able to extend services 'or renew services using a telephone network.

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29/3 teaches a communication service wherein a debit card service can be purchased and renewed as long as payment can be provided, which in this case would be a credit card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of either secondary reference into that of Edwards thus making it possible to extend or renew services without having to go the service provider in person, saving transportation cost, providing convenience without having to invest in expensive equipment such as a computer and to able to use desired service before/after expiration.

It should be also noticed that Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4, all in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN. However, Hanson teaches business telephone system 110 of Figure 7 wherein switch and call distributor 30 (col.2, lines 66-67) receives identifying information from ID database 20 which is externally to said received

telephone call to identifying the caller (col.6, lines 36-47) for a purpose of determining whether there is any usage history of the caller.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN, as taught by Hanson, into view of any combination of Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4 in order to eliminate directing caller to select from one of several menu options and/or layers.

It should be also noticed that Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4, all in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN. However, Hanson teaches business telephone system 110 of Figure 7 wherein switch and call distributor 30 (col.2, lines 66-67) receives identifying information from ID database 20 which is externally to said received telephone call to identifying the caller (col.6, lines 36-47) for a purpose of determining whether there is any usage history of the caller.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of the feature of receiving identifying information for said service subscriber, externally from said established telephone call, through a computer communications network from a switch in said PSTN, as taught by Hanson, into view of any combination of Edwards 13/3, k/3 or 24/3, K/9 or 29/3, and k/4 in order to eliminate directing caller to select from one of several menu options and/or layers.

Regarding claims 9-13, see the previous explanation as set forth regarding these claims.

*Response to Arguments*

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for response to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the date of this action. In the event a first response is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event will the statutory period for response expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

**Any response to this final action should be mailed to:**  
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**Or faxed to:**  
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**Hand Carry Deliveries to:**  
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Alexandria, VA 22314**

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Binh K. Tieu whose telephone number is (571) 272-7510 and E-mail address: [BINH.TIEU@USPTO.GOV](mailto:BINH.TIEU@USPTO.GOV).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Curtis Kuntz, can be reached on (571) 272-7499 and **IF PAPER HAS BEEN MISSED FROM THIS OFFICIAL ACTION PACKAGE, PLEASE CALL Customer Service at (703) 306-0377 FOR THE SUBSTITUTIONS OR COPIES.**

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BINH TIEU  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Art Unit 2643

Date: December 08, 2005